



A new *Alestopetersius* (Characiformes: Alestidae) from the Kwilu River (Kasai basin) of central Africa; with a phylogeny for the genus and synonymy of *Duboisialestes*

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Abstract

A new *Alestopetersius* is described from the Kwilu River in the Kasai basin of the Democratic Republic of Congo. *Alestopetersius conspectus*, new species, is readily distinguished from all congeners based on attributes of squamation and coloration. It is distinguished from “*Duboisialestes*” *tumbensis* by tooth morphology and in the possession of a distinctive caudal-fin pigmentation patterning consisting of a median black band extending to the caudal-fin margin and flanked by dense black bands in both upper and lower fin lobes. “*Duboisialestes*” *bifasciatus*, which shares similar caudal-fin pigmentation patterning, is distinguished from *A. conspectus* by the absence of a broad mid-lateral band on the body, and by tooth morphology. Results from an analysis of the relationships and generic composition of the Alestidae provide support for the monophyly for *Alestopetersius* inclusive of the members of the genus *Duboisialestes*, which are placed into synonymy with the former.

Une nouvelle espèce de *Alestopetersius* est décrite de la rivière Kwilu dans le bassin du Kasai de la République Démocratique du Congo. *Alestopetersius conspectus*, nouvelle espèce, se distingue très facilement de tout ses congénères sur les attributs de la squamation et coloration. Cette espèce est distinguée de “*Duboisialestes*” *tumbensis* par la morphologie des dents et par la possession d'un type de pigmentation de la nageoire caudale composée d'une bande noire médiane s'étendant de la marge de la caudale et flanquée de denses bandes noires dans les deux lobes supérieur et inférieur de la nageoire. “*Duboisialestes*” *bifasciatus* qui partage le même type de pigmentation de la nageoire caudale, se distingue de *A. conspectus* par l'absence d'une large bande mi-latérale sur le corps, et par la morphologie des dents. Les résultats d'une analyse des relations et de la composition générique du Alestidae fournissent un soutien pour la monophylie des *Alestopetersius* incluant les membres du genre *Duboisialestes*, qui sont placés en synonymie avec le genre précédent.

Key words: *Alestopetersius conspectus*, new species, *Duboisialestes* synonym of *Alestopetersius*

Introduction

The Kwilu River, a large left bank tributary of the Kasai River about 965 km in length and wet-season inundation area of 1,550 km² (Hughes, 1996), joins the Kwango River just south of the provincial capital of Bandundu. Together these two large affluent tributaries enter the main channel of the Kasai River some 50 km upstream of the Kasai-Fimi confluence (Fig. 1). The Kwilu, like many affluents of the Kasai, is poorly known ichthyologically (Stiassny *et al.* 2011), and as part of a comparative study of northwestern Kasai tributaries, Mbimbi and Stiassny (2011) provide a checklist of fishes collected in the Kwilu River in the vicinity of Kikwit, a river port some 250 km upstream of Bandundu. Among the fishes reported are numerous individuals of the alestid genus, *Alestopetersius* Hoedeman, 1951. As currently recognized, *Alestopetersius* includes seven species (Fig. 2); *A. hilgendorfi* (Boulenger 1899), *A. brichardi* Poll 1967, *A. caudalis* (Boulenger 1899), *A. compressus* (Poll & Gosse 1963), *A. leopoldianus* (Boulenger 1899), *A. nigropterus* Poll 1967 and *A. smykalai* Poll 1967. Recent studies (Zanata & Vari 2006; Arroyave & Stiassny 2011) have hypothesized that members of the genus *Duboisialestes* Poll 1967; *D. tumbensis*

(Hoedman 1951) and *D. bifasciatus* Poll 1967, are closely related to or nested within *Alestopetersius*, and that hypothesis is further investigated here. Individuals collected in the Kwilu could not be attributed to any described *Alestopetersius* (or *Duboisialestes*) and closer examination confirms that these specimens belong to a new species for which a description is provided below.

In addition to numerous specimens of the new species described here, was one individual seemingly of another undescribed *Alestopetersius* (AMNH 252479, *Alestopetersius* sp. “mbuji”, Fig. 2J). We are hesitant to describe a new taxon on the basis of a single specimen and, pending the availability of additional material, note the occurrence of this anomalous individual and provide meristic and morphometric data for the specimen (Table 1). Interestingly, despite trenchant differences in meristics and pigmentation, an exploratory phylogenetic analysis places *Alestopetersius* sp. “mbuji” as the sister to *Alestopetersius conspectus*, new species (Fig. 3).

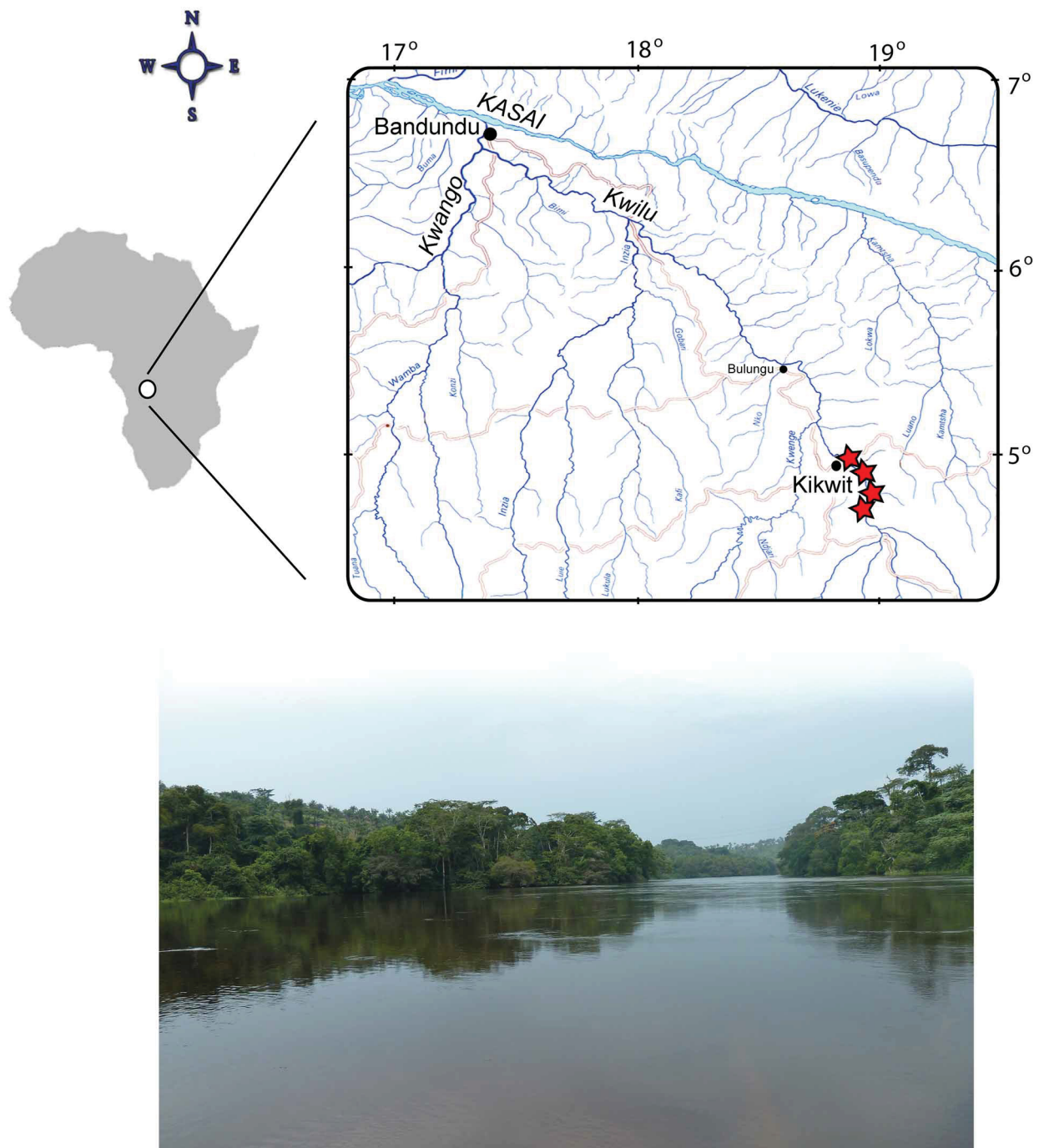


FIGURE 1. Location of the Kwilu River, stars indicate collecting localities for *Alestopetersius conspectus*, new species. Inset photograph: locality of the holotype at Carrefour.

TABLE 1. Morphometric and meristic data for *Alestopetersius conspectus*, new species. Values in parentheses indicate number of specimens examined with that count. Left hand column provides comparative data for an anomalous individual collected together with *A. conspectus* at Kwilu, Mbuji (AMNH 252479).

	Holotype	N	Mean	Min	Max	SD	AMNH 252479
Standard Length (mm)	52.9	27.0	47.9	42.3	56.9		49.3
%SL							
Body Depth	34.3	27.0	32.1	26.4	34.5	1.7	31.2
Head Length	25.6	27.0	27.5	20.4	29.7	1.5	25.8
Predorsal Length	51.9	27.0	51.3	44.0	54.1	2.4	52.9
Prepelvic Length	50.2	27.0	49.0	42.9	51.8	2.5	53.7
Prepectoral Length	26.1	27.0	26.8	24.8	28.7	1.2	27.6
Dorsal-fin base	13.8	27.0	13.3	11.2	15.6	0.8	12.0
Dorsal-adipose	23.8	27.0	25.1	22.5	28.4	1.2	24.7
Anal-fin base	17.9	27.0	21.0	17.9	24.0	1.2	20.1
Caudal peduncle length	10.1	27.0	12.1	10.6	14.3	0.6	13.2
Caudal peduncle depth	9.8	27.0	10.6	8.9	11.9	0.6	10.9
%HL							
Eye diameter	34.6	27.0	34.9	28.2	37.2	0.6	33.9
Snout Length	27.1	27.0	26.6	23.3	31.9	0.4	29.1
	Holotype	Paratypes					
Dorsal-fin rays (branched)	8.0	8(30)					8.0
Anal-fin rays (branched)	19.0	18(7) 19(22) 20(1)					18.0
Gill rakers (lower limb)	13.0	12(6) 13(23) 14(1)					15.0
Lateral-line scales (pored)	32.0	31(2) 32(6) 33(21) 34(1)					29.0
Lateral line-dorsal fin scale rows	7.0	7(12) 6.5(18)					4.5
Lateral line-pelvic fin scale rows	2.5	2.5(30)					2.5
Circumpeduncular scale rows	12.0	12(30)					10.0
Total number of vertebrae	37.0	36(5) 37(15)					

Material and methods

Species description. Thirteen morphometric measurements and 8 meristic counts were taken following Paugy *et al.* (2003). In order to accurately count vertebral and fin-ray elements and to visualize other skeletal features, specimens were radiographed and some were cleared and stained following a modified protocol based on Taylor and Van Dyke (1985). CS indicates cleared and stained specimens; SL denotes standard length, and HL head length. Total vertebral counts include the four modified Weberian centra but exclude the terminal, hypural-bearing centrum. Gill raker counts include only the rakers on the lower limb of the first arch and exclude the raker in the angle of the arch. Institutional abbreviations follow Leviton *et al.* (1985).

Phylogenetic analysis. A hypothesis of relationships of *Alestopetersius* is presented in Figure 3. The tree is clipped from a larger analysis (Arroyave & Stiassny in prep.) with expanded taxon sampling within “clade C” of Arroyave & Stiassny (2011), and a total of 48 terminals (see Table 2, for additional taxa added to the matrix of Arroyave & Stiassny 2011). Sequence data from four molecular markers; two nuclear (SH3PX3 and myh6) and two mitochondrial (COI and cyt-b), totaling 3,266 bp, were utilized in the analysis following the methodology of Arroyave & Stiassny (2011). Clade support was estimated with jackknife character resampling (Lanyon, 1985).

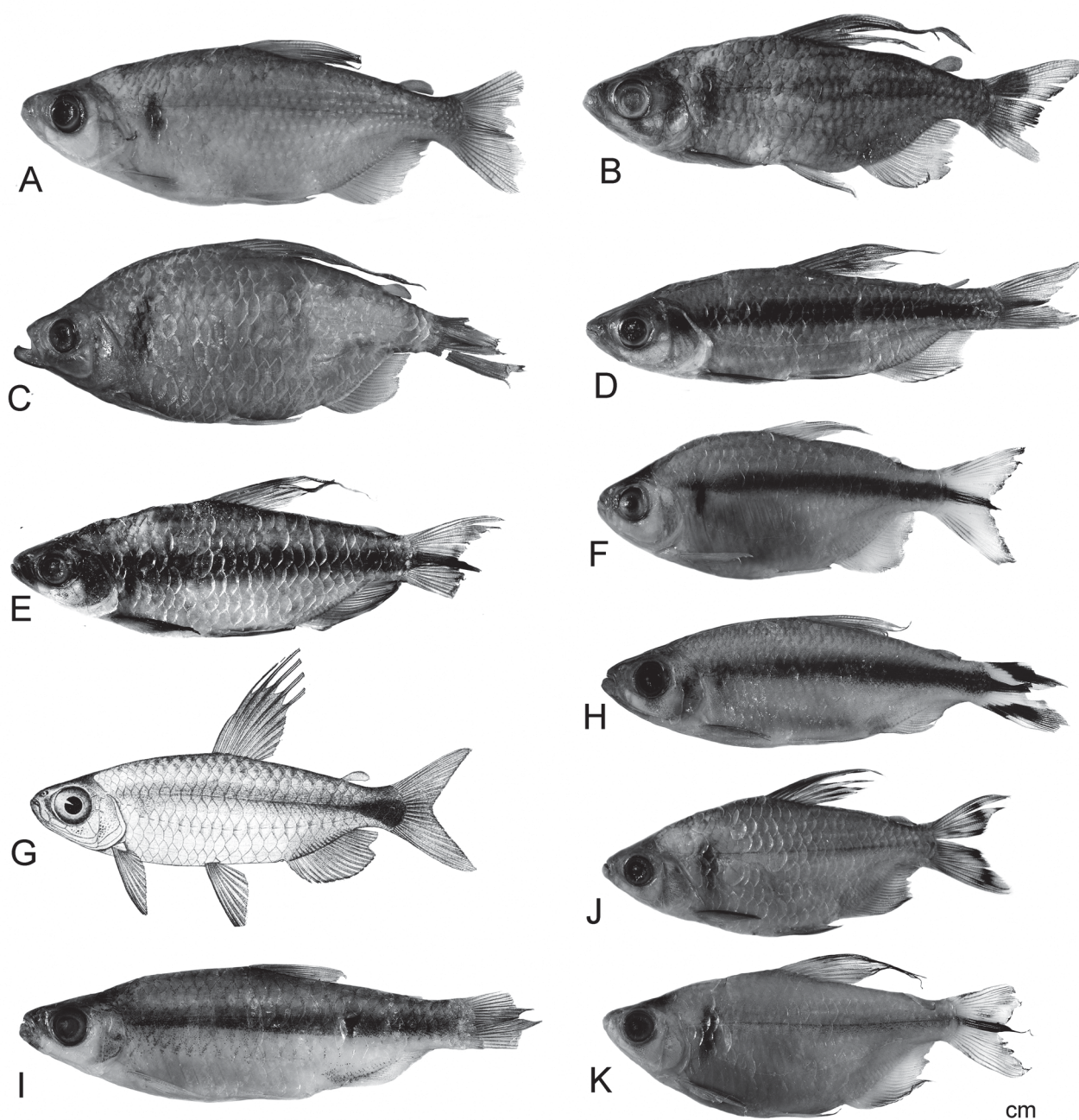


FIGURE 2. Species of the nominal alestid genera *Alestopetersius* and *Duboisialestes*: (A) *Alestopetersius hilgendorfi* (AMNH 240791), (B) *Alestopetersius nigropterus* (AMNH 242455), (C) *Alestopetersius compressus* (MRAC 137845, holotype), (D) *Alestopetersius leopoldianus* (AMNH 242464), (E) *Alestopetersius brichardi* (AMNH 240432), (F) *Alestopetersius caudalis* (AMNH 242193), (G) *Alestopetersius smykalai* (after Poll, 1967), (H) *Alestopetersius conspectus* (AMNH 253473, holotype), (I) *Alestopetersius* sp "mbuji", (AMNH 252479), (J) *Duboisialestes bifasciatus* (AMNH 240060), (K) *Duboisialestes tumbensis* (AMNH 252336).

Generic assignment and synonymy of *Duboisialestes*. Initial placement of the new species in *Alestopetersius*, based on a combination of attributes of dentition and squamation following the generic concept of Poll (1967), was confirmed by preliminary molecular analysis. We note that neither Zanata and Vari (2005) nor Arroyave and Stiassny (2011) find support for a monophyletic *Alestopetersius* at the exclusion of species currently included in the genus *Duboisialestes*, and the relationships depicted in Figure 3 support this conjecture. While species representation within *Alestopetersius* is incomplete, nodal support for the placement of *Duboisialestes tumbensis* and *D. bifasciatus* as nested within *Alestopetersius* is strong (Fig. 3).

TABLE 2. List of “clade C” taxa added to dataset of Arroyave & Stiassny (2011) and incorporated in phylogenetic analysis.

Taxon		GenBank accession number			
		CO1	cyt-b	myh6	SH3PX3
<i>Alestopetersius conspectus</i> , new species	AMNH 252517	JN710383	JN710396	JN710410	JN710426
<i>Alestopetersius conspectus</i> , new species	AMNH 252517	JN710384	JN710397	JN710411	JN710427
<i>Alestopetersius conspectus</i> , new species	AMNH 252517	JN710385	JN710398	JN710412	JN710428
<i>Alestopetersius nigropterus</i>	AMNH 253634	JN710382	JN710395	JN710409	JN710425
<i>Alestopetersius</i> sp. “mbuji”	AMNH 252479	JN710386	xxxxxxxx	JN710413	JN710429
<i>Brachypetersius huloti</i>	AMNH 244586	JN710387	xxxxxxxx	JN710414	JN712904
<i>Brachypetersius notospilus</i>	AMNH 253637	JN710388	JN710399	JN710415	JN710430
<i>Brachypetersius notospilus</i>	AMNH 253637	JN710389	JN710400	JN710416	JN710431
<i>Bathyaethiops breuseghemi</i>	AMNH 252883	JN710390	JN710401	JN710417	JN710432
<i>Bathyaethiops breuseghemi</i>	AMNH 253472	JN710391	JN710402	JN710418	JN710433
<i>Bathyaethiops breuseghemi</i>	AMNH 253472	JN710392	JN710403	JN710419	JN710434
<i>Bathyaethiops</i> sp. “lékougou”	AMNH 253502	xxxxxxxx	JN710404	JN710420	JN710435
<i>Bathyaethiops</i> sp. “lékougou”	AMNH 253502	xxxxxxxx	JN710405	JN710421	JN710436
<i>Bathyaethiops</i> sp. “lékougou”	AMNH 253502	xxxxxxxx	JN710406	JN710422	JN710437
<i>Duboisialestes bifasciatus</i>	AMNH 253635	JN710393	JN710407	JN710423	JN710438
<i>Phenacogrammus polli</i>	AMNH 247925	xxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxx	JN712905	JN712906
<i>Nannopetersius ansorgii</i>	AMNH 253914	JN710394	JN710408	JN710424	JN710439

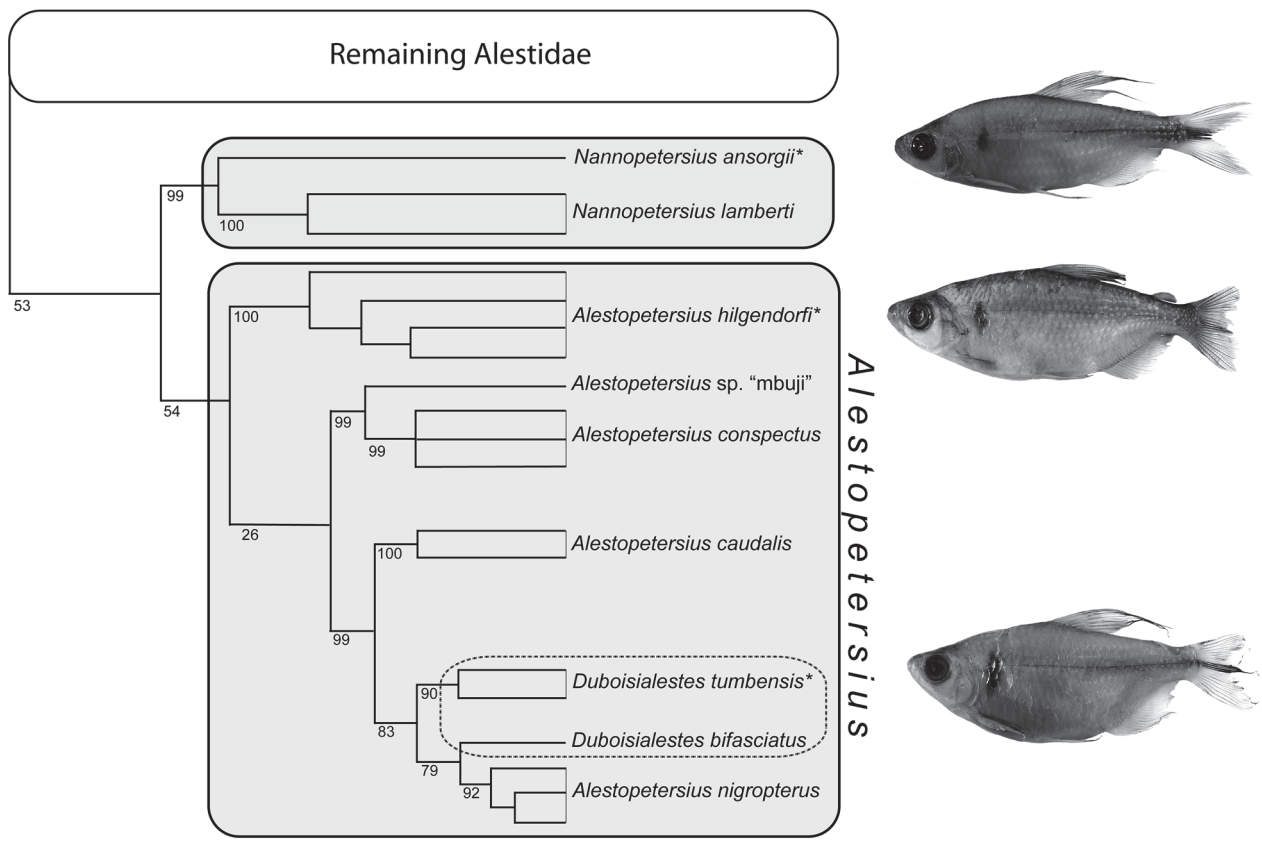


FIGURE 3. Strict consensus of 3 equally parsimonious trees (tree length=2997, ensemble CI=0.66, RI=0.74) based on the nucleotide dataset of Arroyave & Stiassny (2011) augmented with expanded taxon sampling within “clade C” (added taxa listed in Table 2). Type species of focal genera indicated by * and illustrated at right. Indices at nodes indicate jackknife support.

Morphologically *Duboisialestes* has been distinguished from *Alestopetersius* on the basis of dentition, with the former characterized by the possession of highly compressed inner row premaxillary and dentary teeth that are closely abutting and bear numerous (8–14) small cusps. Poll (1967) also notes that the median tooth cusps in *Duboisialestes* are reduced in size and only slightly larger than the flanking cusps. The highly compressed, low cusped teeth of *D. tumbensis* and *D. bifasciatus* do appear to represent an extreme, presumably derived condition. Nonetheless, we concur with the assessment of Géry (1977) and Schaefer (2007) that many alestid genera are poorly defined and “over split”, and maintaining *Duboisialestes* would perpetuate this unsatisfactory state of taxonomic affairs. We therefore propose the synonymy of *Duboisialestes* with *Alestopetersius*, and include comparisons with *A. bifasciatus* and *A. tumbensis* in the diagnosis and discussion of the new species provided below.

Alestopetersius conspectus, new species

Fig. 4

Holotype. AMNH 253473, ♂, 52.9 mm SL, Democratic Republic of Congo, Bandundu Province, Kwilu River at Carrefour, 05.19160° S, 18.94947° E, Coll. J.J. Mbimbi Mayi Munene, 24 February 2011.

Paratypes. AMNH 253475, 9 specimens, 42.3–53.6 mm SL, 2 CS, same data as holotype.—AMNH 253476, 10 specimens, 45.5–56.9 mm SL, 2 CS, Democratic Republic of Congo, Bandundu Province, Kwilu River at Kwilu beach, 05.04810°S, 18.83968°E, Coll. J.J. Mbimbi Mayi Munene, 19 February 2011.—AMNH 253477, 5 specimens, 42.4–49.2 mm SL, Democratic Republic of Congo, Bandundu Province, Democratic Republic of Congo, Bandundu Province, Kwilu River at Mbuji, 05.07180°S, 18.86935°E, Coll. J.J. Mbimbi Mayi Munene, 22 February 2011.—MRAC B1-19-P-5-6, 2 specimens, 44.8–44.9 mm SL, same data as holotype.—ZSM 40759, 2 specimens, 45.4–53.0 mm SL, same data as AMNH 253476.—CU 96797, 2 specimens, 42.3–44.3 mm SL, same data as AMNH 253477.

Diagnosis. *Alestopetersius conspectus*, new species, is distinguished from *A. smykalai*, *A. leopoldianus*, *A. nigropterus*, *A. caudalis*, and *A. sp.* “mbuji” in the possession of 12 (vs. 10) circumpeduncular scales. It is readily distinguished from *A. brichardi*, *A. compressus*, *A. hilgendorfi*, and *A. tumbensis* in the possession of a caudal-fin pigmentation consisting of a median black band extending to the caudal-fin margin and flanked by dense black bands in both upper and lower fin lobes. *Alestopetersius bifasciatus*, which shares similar caudal fin pigmentation, is distinguished from *A. conspectus* by the absence of a broad mid-lateral band on the body, and in tooth morphology.

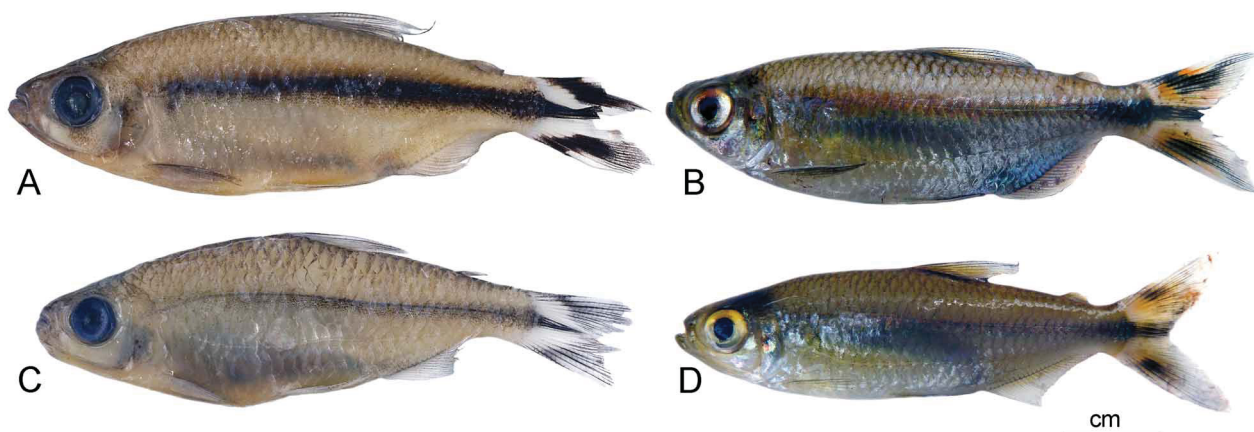


FIGURE 4. *Alestopetersius conspectus*, new species (A) AMNH 253473, ♂, preserved holotype, 52.9 mm SL, (B) ♂ paratype, immediately post mortem, (C) AMNH 253477, ♀, preserved paratype, 47.5 mm SL, (D) ♀ paratype, immediately post mortem.

Description. Medium-sized species, maximum size 56.9 mm SL. See Figure 4 for general appearance and Table 1 for summary of morphometric and meristic data. Relatively gracile and shallow-bodied, body depth 26.4–34.5 % SL (mean 32.1), greatest depth at vertical through pelvic-fin insertion. Head length 20.4–29.7 (mean 27.5), eye large, bony orbit diameter 28.2–37.2 % HL (mean 34.9). Dorsal head profile straight from upper lip to nape,

gently convex from that point to dorsal-fin origin. Dorsal body profile gently convex along dorsal-fin base to caudal-fin base, ventral body profile gently convex between isthmus and anal-fin base, caudal peduncle slightly longer than deep.

Mouth terminal, lower jaw prominent and slightly prognathous. Premaxilla with two teeth in outer row, each bearing five cusps, positioned opposite interspaces between and alternating with, four inner row teeth, each bearing 6–8 cusps (Fig. 5). Outermost premaxillary tooth is markedly compressed and elongate with 7 or 8 small evenly sized cusps and a low median cusp. Dentary with four teeth in outer row, each bearing 6 or 7 cusps, outermost tooth smallest in jaw. No inner row teeth on dentary.

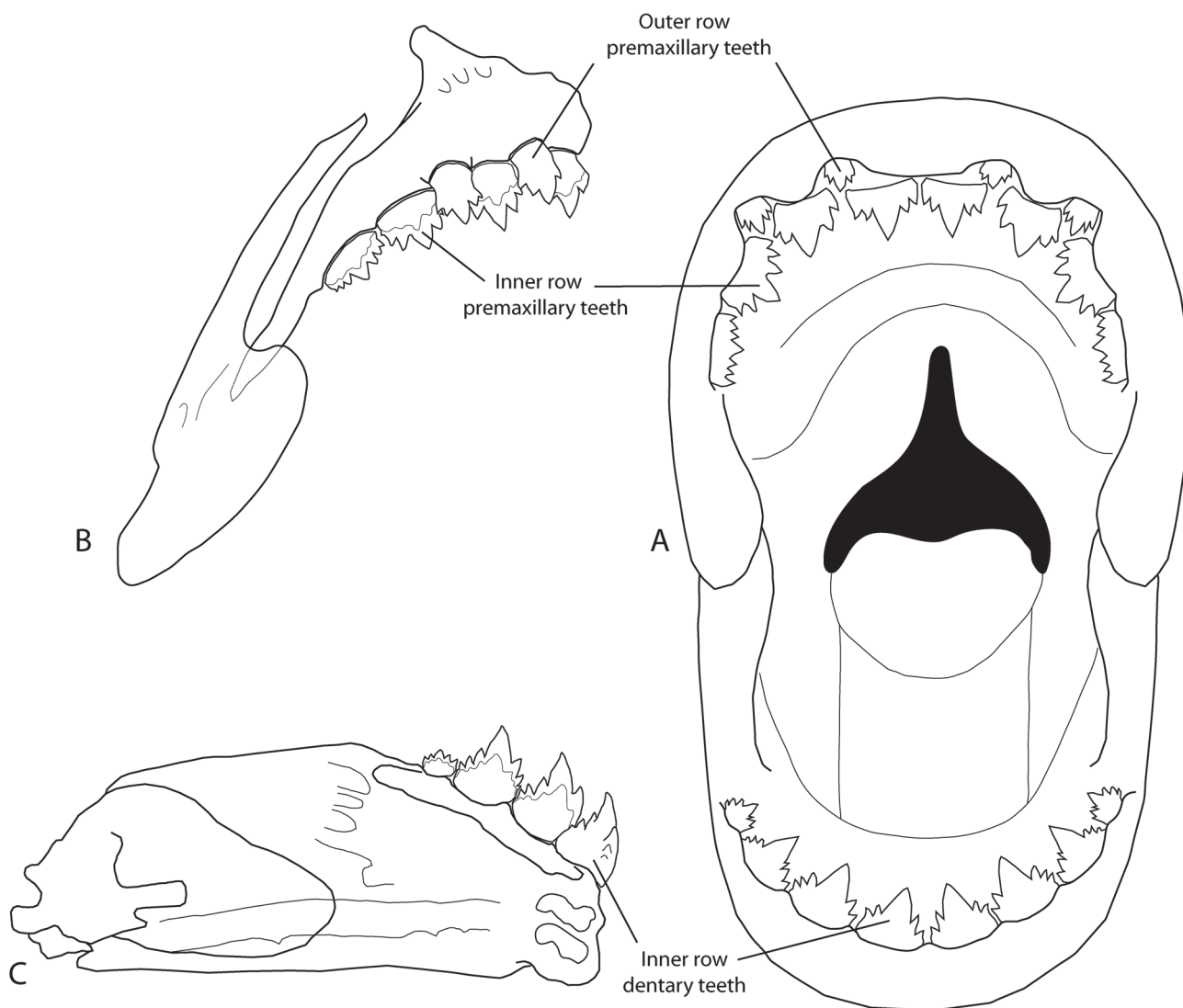


FIGURE 5. *Alestopetersius conspectus*, new species AMNH 253476, 46.3 mm SL; (A) mouth open in lingual view; (B) maxilla and premaxilla in right lateral view; (C) lower jaw in left medial view.

Dorsal-fin rays, ii 8 anal-fin rays iii, 18–20 (mode 19). Origin of dorsal fin slightly in advance of vertical through pelvic-fin insertion. There is muted sexual dimorphism in fin shape; anal-fin margin convex in mature males, and concave in females and juveniles. The first 4 or 5 branched rays of dorsal fin of mature males somewhat elongated and filamentous.

Body covered with small, regularly imbricate scales. Lateral line complete, with 31–34 pored scales to caudal flexion, 6.5–7 scale rows between lateral line and dorsal-fin insertion, 2.5 between lateral line and pelvic-fin insertion, 12 circumpeduncular scales. Twelve to 14 elongate gill rakers arrayed along lower limb of first arch. Total vertebral count 36 or 37 (mode 37).

Miscellaneous osteological features. Seven supraneurals are situated above the first seven rib-bearing vertebrae anterior to first dorsal-fin pterygiophore (Fig. 6A). This condition contrasts with that in most other species

examined which possess only 6 supraneurals interdigitating with neural spines of six predorsal vertebrae (Fig. 6B). We note that *Alestoptersius leopoldianus* also exhibits 7 rib-bearing vertebrae anterior to dorsal fin pterygiophore, but unlike *A. conspectus* has 6 rather than 7 supraneurals. Both *Alestoptersius tumbensis* and *Alestoptersius bifasciatus* share the modal *Alestoptersius* configuration with 6 supraneurals interdigitating with 6 vertebrae anterior to the dorsal fin pterygiophore. The condition in the single individual of *A. sp.* “mbuji” is not discernable in radiographs.

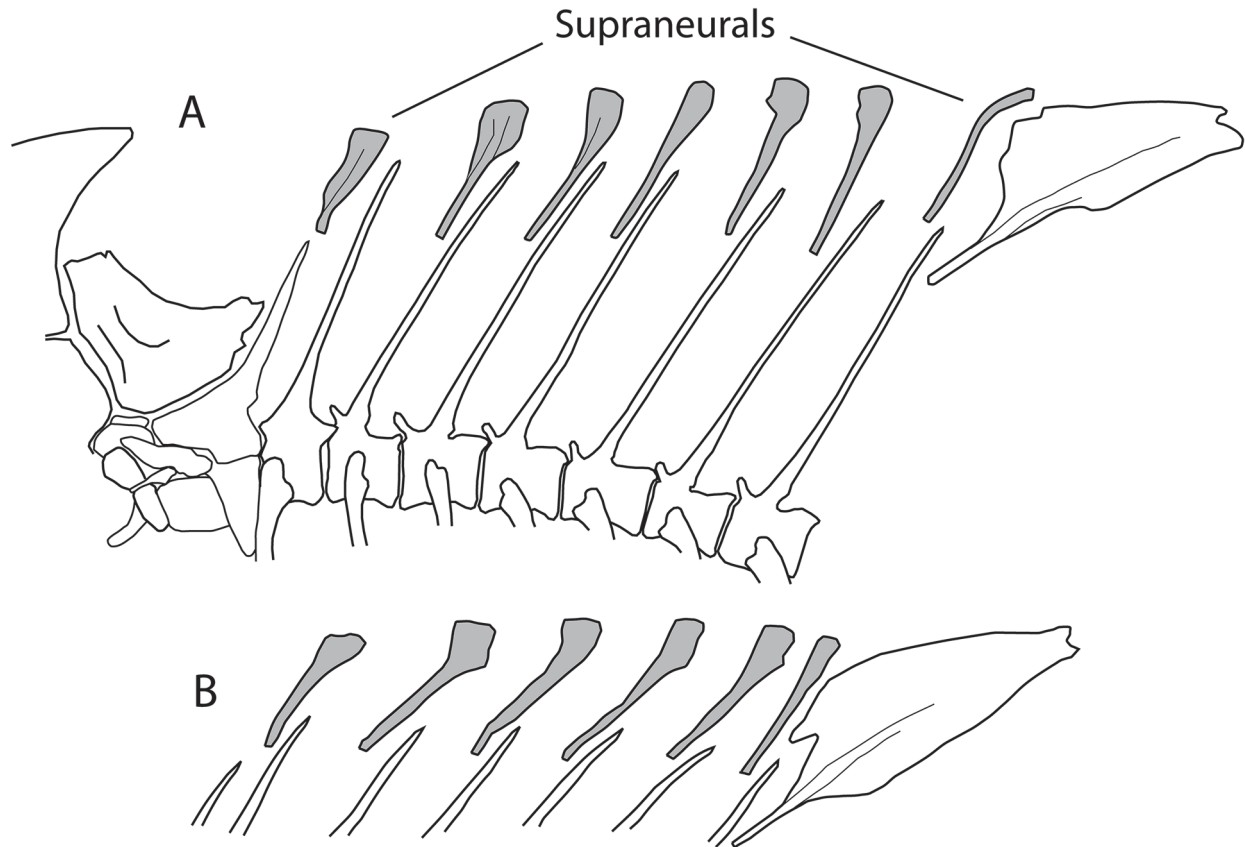


FIGURE 6. Anterior vertebrae and associated structures in (A) *Alestoptersius conspectus*, new species (AMNH 253476), (B) *Alestoptersius caudalis* (AMNH 238424).

Coloration. In alcohol (Fig. 4A&C), base body coloration pale creamy brown with darker basal crescents at contact zones of contiguous scales on dorsum. In males faint humeral stripe present above pectoral fin, but no trace of humeral stripe present in preserved females (Fig. 4C). In males (Fig. 4A) a broad black band extends from behind opercle, thickening gradually to caudal peduncle base, then narrows and extends to posterior caudal-fin margin. Distinctive broad black band in each caudal-fin lobe flank central black band and are separated from it by white bands. Remaining fins dusky hyaline, leading edge of pectoral fin dark brown or black. In females coloration similar but mid-lateral band and caudal-fin bands somewhat muted (Fig. 4C). In life (Fig. 4B&D) all individuals are iridescent silver with greenish-copper reflections anterolaterally, becoming bluish on flanks and caudal peduncle. Mid-lateral band is obscured anteriorly on body but clearly marked on caudal peduncle. Markings on caudal fin as in preserved specimens but much of the white interspaces between black bands are bright orange.

Distribution. Currently known from the Kwilu River in the vicinity of Kikwit (Fig. 1). Collections in the main channel of the Middle Congo River, the Kasai main channel in the region of Bandundu, and Lulua River (a neighboring tributary Kasai) did not recover any individuals of *A. conspectus* despite intensive sampling, suggesting that the species may be a Kwilu endemic.

Ecology and habitat. Numerous specimens of *Alestoptersius conspectus* were collected at all sample sites along a 35 km stretch of the river (Fig. 1). Most were collected using seine nets at depths of between 1–2 m. Water temperature in the shallows where most specimens were collected was between 21–22.5°C and pH ranged from

5.8–6.5. The Kwilu River at the sampling sites is between 15–40 meters wide and the banks are variously covered with dense, undisturbed riparian vegetation, heavily degraded urban areas, and cleared agricultural areas (Mbimbi & Stiassny 2011).

Female specimens contain numerous, maturing eggs in the ovaries and males have enlarged testes suggesting that reproductive activity was approaching at time of capture (February). Short guts (ca. 60% of SL when unraveled) and large stomachs with 6–8 fleshy pyloric caeca are suggestive of a carnivorous diet, and all specimens examined contained large numbers of insect head capsules and disarticulated body parts, most of terrestrial origin, with a preponderance of ants and small midges presumably taken at the water surface.

Etymology. *Conspectus*, from the Latin, in reference to the conspicuous markings on the caudal fin and striking, bright coloration of the species in life.

Discussion

In addition to the new species described here, collections made in the Kwilu in the vicinity of Kikwit document the presence there of 113 species of which 29 are new records for the region, and many represent significant range extensions within the Congo basin (Mbimbi & Stiassny 2011). The Kwilu, like the main channel of the Kasai and its numerous affluents, is poorly known ichthyologically (Stiassny *et al.* 2011), and the present study underscores the importance of continued survey and taxonomic revisional work in the basin, which is undergoing rapidly increasing anthropogenic transformation (Brooks *et al.* 2011).

Comparative material examined

Alestopetersius bifasciatus: MRAC 96575, Holotype, Democratic Republic of Congo, Bokuma.—AMNH 239508, 9 specimens, 2 CS, Democratic Republic of Congo, Equateur Province, Bodjia Village, Congo River.—AMNH 240060, 1 specimen, Republic of Congo, Cuvette Province, Likouala aux Herbes, at Moundouma.

Alestopetersius brichardi: MRAC 121105 (*Micralestes caudomaculatus*), Holotype, Democratic Republic of Congo, Yangambi, Lake Yandja.—MNHN 1967-0664 (2), paratypes, same data as holotype.—AMNH 240416, 19 specimens, 2 CS, Republic of Congo, Cuvette Ouest Province, Odzala National Forest.—AMNH 240425, 1 specimen, Republic of Congo, Cuvette Province, Likouala aux Herbes aval d'Itanga.

Alestopetersius caudalis: MRAC 852 (*Petersius caudalis*), Syntype, Boma, Lower Congo River, Democratic Republic of Congo.—BMNH 1899.9.26.102-103 (2), MRAC 849 (1), 850 (1), 851-52 (2), 853-54 (2) syntypes, same data as holotype.—AMNH 238424, 15 specimens, 5 CS, Democratic Republic of Congo, Bas Congo Province, Nzya Village.

Alestopetersius compressus: MRAC 137845 (*Petersius compressus*), Holotype, River Lotolo, route Yangambi-Bosulo, Central Congo.

Alestopetersius conspectus, new species: AMNH 252517, 3 specimens, 1 CS, Democratic Republic of Congo, Bandundu Province, Kwilu River at Carrefour.—AMNH 252478, 1 specimen, Democratic Republic of Congo, Bandundu Province, Kwilu River, main channel at Kikwit.

Alestopetersius hilgendorfi: MRAC 829 (*Petersius hilgendorfi*), lectotype, Democratic Republic of Congo, Kutu.—MRAC 828 (*Petersius modestus*), holotype, Democratic Republic of Congo, Kutu, Lake Leopold II.—AMNH 240421, 3 specimens, 1 CS, Republic of Congo, Likouala Province, Lac Telle Reserve, Likouala aux Herbes at Mokenfu.—AMNH 244114, 18 specimens, 2 CS, Democratic Republic of Congo, Equateur Province, Salonga National Park, Yenge River.

Alestopetersius cf. hilgendorfi: AMNH 245189, 19 specimens, 2 CS, Republic of Congo, Sangha Province, Lengoué River at Lousesso.

Alestopetersius leopoldianus: MRAC 821 (*Petersius leopoldianus*), Lectotype, Kutu, Lake Leopold II.—AMNH 242464, 2 specimens, 1 CS, Democratic Republic of Congo, Bandundu Province, Lokora River between Ikenge and Maindombe.—AMNH 242463, 2 specimens, Democratic Republic of Congo, Bandundu Province, Lokora, Lake Ikenge.

Alestopetersius sp. “mbuji”: AMNH 252479, 1 specimen, Democratic Republic of Congo, Bandundu Province, Kwilu River, main channel at Mbuji near Kikwit.

Alestopetersius nigropterus: MRAC 845, holotype, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ibali.—AMNH 252851, 2 specimens, 1 CS, Democratic Republic of Congo, Equateur Province, Salonga National Park, Luilaka River at Mbokomboko.—AMNH 242459, 15 specimens, 2 CS, Democratic Republic of Congo, Bandundu Province, Lac Maindombe, near mouth of Lokoro River.—AMNH 252359, 3 specimens, Democratic Republic of Congo, Kinshasa Province, Nsele River at Mayi Mpembe.

Alestopetersius tumbensis: MRAC 154727 (*A. Petersialestes xenurus tumbensis*), Paralectotype, Democratic Republic of Congo, Lake Tumba.—AMNH 238391, 15 specimens, 3 CS, Republic of Congo, Pool Province, Congo River at Djoue confluence.—AMNH 239461, 6 specimens, Republic of Congo, Pool Province, Main channel of Congo River at Bela.—AMNH 252336, 1 specimen, Democratic Republic of Congo, Kinshasa Province, Nsele River at Ngangayala.

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